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RARE JOY FOR A FIEND.

Mean Man Causes Mix-Up of Two Messenger Boys.

A small messenger boy ran down Fifth avenue this morning, carrying a blithesome tune, his small heart at peace with all the world. Some thirty feet behind him sped a second boy likewise at peace with all creation, and whistling as he trotted on. Upon the sidewalk stood a heartless man nibbling a large apple, and apparently the last person in the world to pay any attention to the doings of a messenger. The boys passed him, and, with a malevolent grin, he raised his hand. The half-eaten apple whizzed through the air, passed over the head of the rearward boy, and smote the leading lad full in the neck, and distributing its core, pulp and seeds over his shoulders and inside his collar.

With a yell of surprise and rage the insulted youth whirled around, and the second boy ran into him. The apple-battered one let go a fierce right jolt upon the innocent lad's visage, and then they closed. For five minutes they battered each other all over the sidewalk, while two telegrams fluttered in the trampled mud, and the heartless man, holding his ribs to prevent absolute demolition, howled with glee.—New York Exchange.

Another Joke Vindicated.

A stranded thespian troupe, literally walking the railroad ties between Utica and Rome, in New York, were arrested as "suspicious characters" on Monday, says the New York World. Those who would regard stranded actors as suspicious characters are themselves guilty, for "suspicion ever haunts the guilty mind." One who could not tell that an actor was an actor could hardly tell anything. The spectacle of a company of them walking railroad ties was such a vindication of satirical paragraphs and of comic journalism that for a country constable not to realize the fact was both strange and inexcusable. It either indicates the decline of comic journalism or its failure to penetrate the recesses of the minds of darkest Oneida.

Booth Tarkington's Picture.

Booth Tarkington, the novelist, always sketches his stories in pictures before he writes them in words, and all of his stories lie hidden away in picture form. He is unwilling to show these drawings even to intimate friends. His publishers have urged him to allow them to use his own drawings for illustration of his books, but he wouldn't hear of it, wouldn't even let them see any of the pictures. At last he promised them one of the Vanrevel sketches, but he was canny enough not to send it until too late for insertion in the book. About the supplementary photograph edition he did not know. The picture came in time to be clipped into that and there it is, to the author's dismay.

Coffee Blindness.

It is well known that the Moors are inveterate coffee drinkers, especially the merchants, who sit in their bazars and drink coffee continually during the day. It has been noticed that almost invariably when these coffee drinkers reach the age of 40 or 45 their eyesight begins to fail, and by the time they get to be 50 years old they become blind. One is forcibly impressed by the number of blind men that are seen about the streets of the city of Fez, the capital of Morocco. It is invariably attributed to the excessive use of coffee. This opinion has been confirmed by the opinion of European physicians living there.

Accident Has Good Results.

For forty years Mrs. Emily Van Dyke, of Philadelphia, was unable to use her left leg, she having met with an accident which partially paralyzed the limb. The other day she started to market as usual as ever, with the aid of crutch and cane, accompanied by her pet dog, Fido. They met the city pound wagon and one of the dog catchers made a dash for Fido. The animal ran to his mistress, and in his rush knocked her down. She was taken to the hospital, where it was discovered that the shock and fright of the dog-catcher's sudden advent had started the circulation in her injured member. Her paralysis has disappeared.

Watch for a town, Congress Heights, D. C.

TRAPPER CALLS GRIZZLY BEAR

"MOST PEACEABLE OF CRITTERS."

Timely Advice to Hunters Who Wish to Try a Shot at the Monarch of the Western Plains—Best Way to Use Horses for Bait.

(Special Correspondence the New York Times.)

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—"The most absurd thing that Eastern people believe they know about grizzly bears," said Captain Harvey Deddam, the most famous veteran trapper and hunter in California nowadays, "is that they are the most ferocious beasts on foot in America. The fact is that a grizzly is about the most peaceable of critters. I have killed over 200 of them, and thousands of smaller wild game, in my forty years in the Sierras. Now, a grizzly never picks a quarrel, and never attacks anybody, except when it is wounded, and I have even known a grizzly smarting with a rifle ball to get up and run away. However, when a wounded grizzly charges straight at its foe, it is generally a most terrifying thing in furs and claws. Imagine, if you can, the sensations which a lone hunter has when he is charged upon by a half-ton beast that comes bounding straight at him, with swaying head and open mouth, uttering a deep roar at every bound. Consider how the hunter feels when he knows that a ball must instantly be planted in a very vital spot in the bear's anatomy if he would save himself from being torn into shreds by the infuriated beast.

"There are very few grizzly bears in Southern California. I have not seen one in this region for a dozen years, but, taken as a whole, there are about as many black and grizzly bears among the Sierras and Coast Range Mountains as there were twenty-five years ago. The beasts have retired further back among the canons and up on the mountain sides. It seems like a foolish statement, but the clearing of timber from the mountains has helped the increase of the bruin tribe. When the timber was thick the bears were compelled to skirmish more for food, and had to depend to a great degree on roots and bark and on the rather scanty supplies which the pignons and sheepfolds of the scattered ranches afforded them. The clearing of the woods has been followed by the appearance of all kinds of berry bushes, the fruit of which forms the favorite food of the bears. At the same time the cutting of the timber has not disturbed the character of the dense chaparrals, in the confines of which the bears find safe places for breeding. The rocky ledges, with their ravines and caverns, still remain almost unvisited by man, and there the shaggy critters find winter lairs as secure and comfortable as when the forest grew about them.

SIZE OF THE GRIZZLY.

"How big are grizzly bears? The size varies according to the length of the summer season and abundance of food in the locality in which they are found. I believe the largest grizzlies are those in California, where long hibernation is not necessary, and where there is good bear food any month of the year round. Now, the Rocky Mountain grizzlies in Montana and Idaho are generally 200 and 300 pounds lighter than their California cousins. The Montana and Idaho grizzlies hibernate at least fourteen weeks, and when they come out in the spring they have to rustle over hundreds of square miles for food amid the melting snows. So they soon become skin and bones. It is a heavy setback every year for the beasts, especially the cubs. Now, the California and Arizona grizzlies don't have any such climatic conditions to fight. The average weight of a full-grown California grizzly is 900 pounds. I have killed a few that went even to 1200 pounds. I have read stories of 1800-pound grizzlies, but there are no such beasts. When you consider that an ordinary milch cow weighs 700 pounds, you see that 900 pounds of bear; when that bear is maddened, roaring and clawing, is a mighty awing creature to face, because a grizzly, for all of its clumsy appearance, is as quick as a cat, and is the most powerful of American wild animals.

ADVICE FOR HUNTERS.

"My advice to the hunter who wants to add the pelt of a great American monarch of wild beasts to his collection of sportsmanlike trophies, is to seek his game in the early summer months. On the Pacific Coast a grizzly's skin is the best in June. In Rocky Mountain regions it is best a month later. In the autumn, even up to the time they retire for the winter, their fur is not prime, and, again, having become rolling fat by gorging themselves on berries, they move about very little, and that mostly at night, so that a hunter might be in a good locality for them for weeks and never see more of them than their tracks. But in the spring, the minute a bear leaves his winter quarters he begins a ceaseless tramp for food. Then the wise hunter will procure three or four old crippled horses and kill them in some favorite places among the foothills, where bruin is likely to travel. If one has three baits, they should be placed about five miles apart, and camp made within a mile or two of the middle one. Early in the morning, and again at evening, the nearest bait can be visited, and the other baits can be watched on alternate days, a ten-mile horseback ride being just good exercise for the very weakest tenderfoot. Great care should be taken in placing the horse baits. If possible, find a small hill entirely bare of timber or brush,

which slopes steeply down to the west, at the foot of which is some heavy pine timber and brush, also water. Kill the horse so that he will lie about fifty yards below the brow of the hill, and, if you wish, cut three or four stunted pines and stick them side by side on the brow of the hill so that they will afford a good screen when approaching the bait, or when sitting and watching for the bear to appear. As on this east slope of the Sierras the wind is always blowing from the west, and as the bear, once having found the bait, will put in his time between gorges lying in the thick timber at the foot of the hill, there will be no danger of his getting wind of the hunter and lighting out for parts unknown. Having once found the bait, a grizzly will go to it four or five times a day, and eat until he can hold no more, and when not eating he will lie in the nearest thick timber to it.

BEARS AS FIGHTERS.

"It doesn't take a grizzly long to eat up a horse. Several years ago a guide went on a spring bear hunt with a New York sportsman. They killed a horse for bait on the side of a hill as just described, and going to it the next morning found that two-thirds of it had been eaten during the night. They sat behind the screen of pines to watch, and in less than an hour three fine grizzlies came out from the pines and sauntered up the hill to the bait. The first shot the hunter fired took one of them in the brain, and he sank down without a kick, while the others sat on their haunches and gazed stupidly around. The next shot brained another one, and the remaining one, and the largest of them all, started to run. But a ball through the heart keeled him over, and so in less than a minute they had three fine grizzlies, all of good size and wearing thick coats of prime fur.

"A bear chase is often a long and tiresome piece of work, for when a bear finds that it is tracked it picks out the most tangled paths. It often leads the hunter twenty miles over mountains and through valleys, where the brush and briars are harassing, and the swamps almost inaccessible to man, although the bear shuffles along with his clumsy gait as rapidly as if on the best of roads. I once followed a bear thirty miles in a day and a moonlight night. I never knew such a cute beast as she was. She would hide behind rocks and boulders as well as any boy seeking escape, and run as fast when she knew I had a chance to fire at her. At last she got away by dodging into some boulders, when I was too tired to follow her longer.

"A bear hunter's outfit is simple: A good up-to-date rifle, heavy boots, thick trousers, a light hunting axe in a belt, a pistol, and a long-bladed knife for emergencies. If a hunter is anxious to be put on his mettle while on the hunt, let him give the bear a scent of him. Then the bear will take a course which will require nerve, wind, and a tough skin to follow. When the snow is deep, a bear chase is generally slow and tedious. With a light fall and a fresh track, however, there is no sport so exciting, and even an amateur hunter will find himself going miles on a good stiff trot. It is no hard matter to kill a bear if the dogs understand their business when the bear is brought to bay, for it will give all its attention to the dogs that are yelping around it, while the hunter stands off and fills him with lead. But there are times when a bear will brace himself for a fight from the word 'go,' and then if the hunter does not kill at the first fire, he is apt to have about as lively a time as he ever dreamed of. No story of a bear fight that was ever told can be much ahead of the incidents that occur during a fight if it is a good one."

Trees as Rain Tellers.

It is true that people often say that the turning up of leaves is a sign of rain, says the Weather Review. I have heard the remark many times, but as far as my observation goes, the sign does not seem to be a very sure one. There are many kinds of trees, like the silver leaf poplars, in fact all poplars, the maple and some of the oaks, which turn their leaves up whenever there is a fairly strong, steady wind, but they do it as much in clear weather as in rainy. It has been suggested to me that possibly the belief may have arisen from the fact that winds capable of turning leaves over very often precede or follow rainstorms, and as people are usually on the alert when the general atmospheric conditions favor rain, looking for signs to confirm the general feeling they have that it is going to rain, it might be that the turning up of the leaves would be especially noted at such times.

Siam Menaced.

Fearful rumors from the north of Siam continue pouring in, and the government authorities here are simply transfixed at the awful reports current of the havoc and loss of life that is being wrought by the armed Shans who are bursting over the Burma frontier. If the flame once catches the Malay states by some stray spark, a general conflagration may be anticipated and then "finis" might safely be written to the history of Siam.—Bangkok Siam Free Press.

FIFTEEN MILLIONAIRES.

England Has No More—Ireland Has Got Only One Plutocrat.

There are only fifteen millionaires in Great Britain and one in Ireland—at least this would appear to be so from the official income tax returns just issued.

According to the returns these sixteen persons make the sum total of the individuals in this country who enjoy incomes of over £50,000, and this is about the millionaire level.

It is true that there are 184 people with incomes of between £10,000 and £50,000, and, of course, a considerable number of these are just on the line across which they would be classed as millionaires. Incomes of between £5000 and £10,000 are enjoyed by 424 people.

To be an assessor of income tax one needs a heart of flint. To him the world is a Dantesque Inferno, filled with dolorous complainings.

It is always, "The worst year I remember, sir," or "Hard times, very hard times," every year sees the nation "on its last financial legs."

Unfortunately the great majority of the smaller income people have no opportunity of pleading poverty. They are people with salaries, and the income tax man has access to the tell-tale wage list. But the millionaire is not a salaried man. For the most part he pays on an assessment provided by himself, and the above-quoted figures "give one to think."

Down the scale the numbers gradually increase until of incomes between £100 and £200 there are no fewer than 138,456; while of smaller incomes not exempt from taxation there are 112,397.

But there is one singular exception to this steady gradation. There are comparatively few incomes of between £800 and £900, the number being 1989 in Great Britain, whereas the figures immediately above and below are 3935 and 2641.

There appears, indeed, to be a strange fatality about this particular size of income, for we find that it is rare, not only in the case of private persons, but also of firms, public companies and municipal corporations.

The return gives startling evidence of the large proportion of the burden which is borne by the comparatively poor man. Of incomes between £160 and £200 the gross amount assessed is £25,933,513; of the incomes between £200 and £300 the gross amount assessed is £24,215,614. But of incomes between £1000 and £2000 the gross amount assessed was only £8,252,524.

It is interesting to note that there is in Great Britain eighty-six firms with an income of over £50,000, but not one in Ireland; and that in Great Britain there are 656 public companies, and in Ireland nineteen, which have incomes of over £50,000.—London Mail.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Pride spells peril.

Deeds are indelible.

Every effort educates.

The call of duty never contradicts itself.

Paint cannot make a picture by its own power.

Charity seldom crawls out of a crowded purse.

It takes much misery to make some men seek mercy.

Obscurity furnishes a good pedestal for lasting fame.

Poverty makes a goodly frame for the picture of purity.

The waiting work furnishes us sufficient warrant to do it.

It doesn't take much gold-leaf to cover the pupil of the eye.

He cannot consecrate his gift who fears to have it consumed.

It is possible to smother the fire of zeal by too much fuel of effort.

Effort does not always produce the best effect in spiritual things.

No amount of culture could make a cabbage grow out of an oak.

If you use a mirror to find your own faults you will forget to use a microscope for those of others.—Rams' Horn.

Mr. Yet Y.

"We often see peculiar names," said Deputy Register J. P. Pemberton recently, "but the most peculiar one that has ever come to my attention in the years that I have spent in the Register's office was the name of a gentleman transferring a piece of property a few days ago. His name was Yet Y. There is no joke about the matter, for the official records show this is his actual name, and no one would take the chances of tampering with the official records. The name struck me as being so peculiar that I asked him how he came to get such a name. Mr. Y said: 'I do not know just exactly how I came to have the very peculiar name, though I have investigated the matter. I find that my family originally came from the southern part of England, and the name was first spelled "Whey," doubtless from the fact that some of my early ancestors worked on the wheys. Later I find the name came to be "Why." However, the name of my grandfather was simply Y, and my father's name was Jacques Y. I suppose that I was given the name I now bear to let the people know that the family name was 'yet Y.'—Chattanooga Times.

China's Confession.

The action of the Chinese Government in sending a number of young Mongolians to different universities in America would seem to imply that some things may be learned in this country which have not been known in China 6000 years.—Kansas City Star.

Many a man who thinks he was born to command marries a woman who was born to countermand.

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Conundrums.

What are men's opinions of bloomers? They are divided.

I'll tell you something that will tickle you. What? A feather.

Why did the lobster blush? Because he saw the salad dressing.

Why is a tramp like flannel? Because he shirks from washing.

Why should B come before C? Because we must B before we can C.

When does a farmer behave rudely towards his corn? When he pulls its ears.

Have you heard the song of the old wooden chair? No. How does it go? On rockers.

Why does Santa Claus always go down the chimney? Because it suits (soots) him.

Why was the elephant late in leaving the ark? Because he stopped to pack his trunk.

Why cannot regular soldiers sit down? Because they belong to the standing army.

Why is it dangerous to have a clock at the top of the stairs? Because it might run down.

Long Lawsuit Over a Pig.

About a year ago a pig strayed away from the premises of Charles Trigg, near Corydon, Ky. After it had been gone several months Mr. Trigg found a pig at the farm of Porter Swope, which he believed was his own. Mr. Swope said he raised it, and a controversy arose.

Swope refused to give it up. Trigg was determined to have it, so the case got into court. The result of the magistrate's trial was a verdict in favor of Trigg. Swope immediately appealed to the county court.

The case is still in the courts. The cost in the case is more than \$200, and no end is in sight.

Famous Boer Scout Here.

Capt. P. J. Visser, late chief of the Boer scouts, has come to this country to live. He is 25 years old and stands six feet eight and a half inches in his stockings. He wants to go West and see the rough riders there, and thinks he has seen about as much rough riding as any man who ever straddled a horse.

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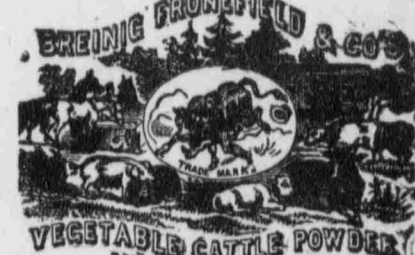
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